



Bio-CLIMA Nicaragua

“Integrated climate action for reduced deforestation and strengthened resilience and in the Bosawas and Rio San Juan Biosphere Reserves”

Annex 7

Summary of consultations and stakeholders engagement plan

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Introduction

The Bio-CLIMA Project “Integrated climate action for reduced deforestation and strengthened resilience and in the BOSAWAS and Rio San Juan Biosphere Reserves” is fully aligned with the Caribbean Coast Emission Reduction Program (ERP) since both implement the National Strategy for Avoided Deforestation (ENDE-REDD+) complementarily.

This full alignment of Bio-CLIMA and the ERP has a consequence that both implement actions on the same territories prioritized in them. These were widely consulted in two inter-related processes: consultation of the ENDE-REDD+ and consultations related to the ERP *per se*. The former was directly relevant to the ERP since the national emissions reduction strategy (ENDE-REDD+) included the Caribbean Coast as its highest priority area due to the high incidence of forests and deforestation. Moreover, the discussion during ENDE-REDD+ of basic concepts and causes and solutions of deforestation, formed the basis of ER Program in the Caribbean.

Through this same process, the Stakeholder Participation Plan in the ERPD was defined, which is taken up also by the Bio-CLIMA Project, considering the alignment of actions and territories (see Annex 1).

7A. Stakeholder consultation processes

National Strategy for Avoided Deforestation (ENDE-REDD+)

The ENDE-REDD+ Strategy was designed in a highly participatory manner, organizing dialogues, alliances and consultations in parallel to a process of institutional capacity building, based on a platform composed of three working groups.

This process allowed to analyze, formulate, consult and agree on the different issues that make up the ENDE-REDD +, analyze the causes of deforestation and forest degradation, the legal framework and public policies, as well as propose strategic lines to address the problem and its barriers, the environmental and social risks that these proposals imply, to elaborate a plan of distribution of benefits of payments by results in the reduction of emissions, to define methodologies and calculations of the reference levels and the design of a national forest monitoring system.

In this participatory process, key actors were incorporated: agricultural producers (livestock, cocoa, coffee, forestry); social organizations of women and youth linked to environmental and forestry issues; community and life family cabinets; native and Afro-descendant peoples (Miskitus, Sumu-Mayangnas, Ulwas, Creoles, Garífunas, Rama); Indigenous peoples of the Pacific North Central of the country (Chorotegas, Siux, Xaltevas, Nahoas and Matagalpas), owners of private wildlife reserves; universities; Government institutions at their different levels (National Government, Governments of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast, Indigenous and Afro-descendant Territorial and Communal Governments, municipalities); National Police and National Army; communicators; development agencies, among others.

To facilitate the dialogue, a platform composed of three working groups was created, with different roles:

Group	Conformed by	Roles
1	<p>It is made up of the highest authorities of government institutions linked to the issue of climate change and forests:</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA);</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (MAG);</p> <p>Ministry of Family Cooperative and Associative Family Agriculture (MEFCCA);</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (MHCP);</p> <p>National Forestry Institute (INAFOR);</p> <p>Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER);</p> <p>Regional Government of the Caribbean North Coast (GRACCN);</p> <p>Regional Government of the South Caribbean Coast (GRACCS);</p> <p>Representatives of the Indigenous Territorial Governments (GTI);</p> <p>Representatives of the Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Central and North Pacific (PI-PCN);</p> <p>Caribbean Coast Development Secretariat (SDCC);</p> <p>Secretariat of Public Policies of the Presidency (SPPN).</p>	<p>Strategic political role for decision-making processes at the highest level.</p> <p>Communication channel with the Presidency of the Republic and the National System of Production, Consumption and Commerce.</p> <p>Proposed the strategic guidelines for the preparation and implementation of the ENDE-REDD +.</p>
2	<p>Technical teams of government institutions specialized in forestry policies, climate change, research and technological innovation and Information systems.</p> <p>These teams belonged to MARENA, MAG, MEFCCA, INAFOR, INTA, INETER, SERENA/GRACCN, SERENA/GRACCS, Council of Indigenous Peoples of the North Central Pacific, Governments and Indigenous Territorial Authorities of the RACCN-RACCS, SINAPRED, National Army, Police National, City Halls, Environmental Organizations, Universities, producer associations, youth and women's organizations related to Climate Change and forestry issues.</p>	<p>Technical and planning aspects, as well as coordination between the political-strategic and the dialogue with the protagonists.</p> <p>It facilitated the technical studies that support the Strategy: causes of deforestation, analysis of the legal framework and public policies, preparation of proposals for strategic lines and proposals for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>It has ensured the preparation of TDR, planning of local activities, methodological approaches and technical proposals.</p> <p>It worked through four working groups to coordinate monitoring and follow-up: a group in each Autonomous Region to carry out the Social</p>

Group	Conformed by	Roles
		and Environmental Strategic Assessment; a Social Communication group, which has been accompanying the construction process of the ENDE-REDD +; and a group for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, including the establishment of reference levels.
3	Community leaders, women, youth, producers, ranchers and environmental organizations that have influence in the autonomous regions.	It allowed the broadest participation of the protagonists at national, regional, territorial and communal level, for the validation and consultation of the results of the studies and exchange of information, ensuring for the original and Afro-descendant peoples the consultation for compliance with the Free Prior Consent and informed.

The preparation phase of the Strategy involved permanent processes of coordination, articulation, communication, collaboration, consultation and empowerment in decision-making. Each document and proposal prepared had a participatory support process.

This participatory process strengthened the leadership of the indigenous and Afro-descendant territorial governments, of the Regional Governments, of SERENA, of the Forestry and Environmental Advisory Committee (CCF-A) and the autonomous process in the Caribbean Coast in general. Similarly, the process broadened the spaces for coordination with the original peoples of the Pacific and north central.

The formulation process of the ENDE-REDD + also promoted the participation and leadership of women, identifying their contributions in the management and conservation of the country's forests and making visible their participation and proposals.

In the dialogues and consultations the commitment of agricultural producers was expressed, to support the ENDE-REDD+. They recognized the environmental services provided by forests and raised their willingness and needs to incorporate environmentally friendly production practices and low emissions.

The participants in the consultation process were 65% men, 35% women; 20% were young and 49% from indigenous and Afro-descendant people throughout the country.

Each activity and consultation process carried out has a memory aid that is published on the ENDE-REDD+ website: <http://www.marena.gob.ni/Enderedd/memorias-talleres-ende-redd/>

Caribbean Coast Emission Reduction Program (ER Program)

The ER Program proposal originated from dialogues held in the course of the ENDE-REDD+ process as well as through specific dialogues for the ER Program, which allowed to identify strategic actions or interventions to be included in ER program, such as:

- Community forest management.
- Local forest monitoring by community forest rangers (enforcement of laws and regulations).
- Updating of the Caribbean Coast development strategy and territorial development plans.
- Strengthening of national government forestry control posts and other forestry supervision activities.
- Technical assistance to agricultural producers.
- Access to credits with accessible rates of interest by agricultural producers.

The preparation of the ER Program involved teams of specialists of the ENDE-REDD+ implementation unit, the regional governments, the Caribbean Coast Development Secretariat and INETER, as well as international consultants.

The process was supported by 7 World Bank technical missions that included the participation of the Autonomous Regional Governments, the SDCC, representatives of the ITGs, MEFCCA, INAFOR, MHCP, SPPP, INETER, MAG, ProNicaribe, agricultural producers and the Chamber of Forestry.

Hundert fifty nine (159) specific activities were carried to validate specific issues of ER Program:

- Presentation of the idea note - ER-PIN
- Feedback Mechanism and Complaint Attention
- EESA and MGAS Report -ENDE-REDD +
- Consultations of the National Strategy
- Self-evaluation for ENDE-REDD +
- Dialogues with women
- Assemblies with livestock producers
- ERPD approval (presented in Washington)
- Environmental and Social Management Framework (MGAS)
- Advance with the sub-agreements of transfer of carbon titles

Additionally, specific studies for generating critical information for the ER Program were also carried out:

- Causes of deforestation, including deforestation trends and tendencies. Working session were held in each Autonomous Region with actors from the ITG, universities and autonomous regional governments, and international consultants in order to gather information. In addition, the preliminary results of these studies were presented to Working Group II. In total, 2 sessions were held at the regional level and 2 at the central level.
- Analysis of land tenure and use of land and forest resources was carried out by the ENDE-REDD+ technical team, the SDCC, CONADETI, regional autonomous governments technical teams, and local consultants. A total of 6 working sessions were held.
- Mapping of public and private investments, as well as incentives and disincentives to deforestation on the Caribbean Coast involved specialists from PRONicaribe, CONAGAN, MEFCCA and MHCP, and international and local consultants. Four working sessions were held.

- Reference level, monitoring system studies and proposals were carried out with the participation of the MRV team, made up of specialists from INETER, MARENA, INAFOR and the regional governments, and included international consultants. 4 working sessions and a training workshop were held.
- Proposed interventions and an environmental and social management framework to achieve 11 Mt CO₂e of emissions reductions in the accountability area were prepared by the ENDE-REDD+ technical team, autonomous regional government specialists, and national and international consultants.

The resulting ER Program was presented to authorities of MARENA, INAFOR, SDCC and the autonomous regional governments. Comments were received and incorporated to the document.

7B. Stakeholder participation plan

The identification of stakeholders for the ER Program, was based on a mapping of actors¹ based on the dialogue process developed for ENDE-REDD+. It was further validated in the EESA Report Workshop (2017)² and was resumed in the base study “Actors Identification and Mapping of Relevant Investments in the Framework of the Emission Reduction Program for the Caribbean Coast, BOSAWAS, and Indio Maíz”.

Stakeholders involved in efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Caribbean Coast and their roles are:

	Stakeholders	Roles
1	Central Government Institutions: MARENA, MAG, INTA, INAFOR, INETER, MEFCCA, FONADEFO, MHCP; Secretariat of the Presidency for Public Policies-SPPP; Secretariat of Development of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua-SDCC; Pro-Nicaribe.	Harmonization of government policy related to community and mixed (public and private) investments in reducing carbon emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation. Promotion of sustainable, inclusive and competitive investments, including the incorporation of good practices leading to the reduction of forest carbon emissions.
	Governments of indigenous territories / native and Afro-descendant peoples; autonomous regional governments (GRACCN and GRACCS); municipal governments.	Formal owners with ancestral rights of indigenous territories and their goods and services (including ecosystem services). Regional socioeconomic growth, institutional strengthening, appropriation and deepening of autonomy and citizen participation, based on territorial planning. Promotion of municipal development. Municipal investment projects and plans related to the environment.

¹ <http://www.marena.gob.ni/ENDERedd/wp-content/uploads/Fases/14.%20Reporte%20%20EESA.pdf>

² <http://www.marena.gob.ni/ENDERedd/wp-content/uploads/MemoriasOrganizados/Componente2/2017/2.pdf>

	Stakeholders	Roles
2	Native and Afro-descendant peoples	<p>There are more than 300 communities of Miskitus, Mayagnas, Ulwas, Branches, Creoles, Garifunas.</p> <p>They own 53% of the accounting area of the RE Program. They constitute the most vulnerable sector because of their poverty levels, because their cultural identity and livelihoods are strongly associated with the existence of forests, since they represent their housing environment and the preservation of their culture.</p>
3	<p>Associations and organizations of the private sector (Associations of producers and ranchers, UNAG, CONAGAN, Associations of reforesters.</p> <p>Forest Regents (Technicians accredited by INAFOR, technical, administrative and legal liaison between forest owners and forest entrepreneurs with INAFOR).</p>	<p>They generate investments and promote business opportunities by articulating with public sector entities.</p> <p>Financial resources and relations with sources of financing.</p> <p>Alignment of investments with good practices to reduce forest carbon emissions.</p> <p>INAFOR regulations apply in the sustainable management of forest resources.</p> <p>They inform INAFOR of illegal acts and infractions.</p> <p>Control the use of forest guides and certificates of origin.</p>
4	Families of small and medium agricultural producers.	<p>They have organized representation in the municipalities.</p> <p>They participate in technical assistance, training and technological innovation programs.</p> <p>Ethnically they identify themselves as mestizos.</p> <p>Farmers who have emigrated from the Pacific and the center of the country, since past times.</p> <p>They mostly implement productive practices of grave, brush and burn, without technification and exert pressure on forests to ensure their productivity.</p>
5	Agroindustrial producers (coconut, oil palm, pine resin collectors).	<p>They generate investments and promote business opportunities by articulating with public sector entities.</p> <p>Financial resources and relations with sources of financing.</p>
6	Social, youth and women organizations interested in environmental protection.	They promote values of love and care of Mother Earth.

	Stakeholders	Roles
		They promote environmentally friendly technologies. Some of these organizations are indigenous.
7	URACCAN and BICU universities	Created within the framework of strengthening Regional Autonomy Academic education. They contribute knowledge and experience to applied research.
8	Local media.	Influence public opinion on various issues. Promote informal education about the environment.
9	Banks, microfinance institutions, external cooperation agencies.	Make financial resources available for productive investments. Incorporate green protocols in your credit policies.
10	Guardian institutions and the judiciary (Attorney General's Office; National Police; Army of Nicaragua / Ecological Battalion).	Exercise legal representation and defense of the interests of the State. Provide trained personnel to investigate complaints of environmental crimes. Accompany supervision and control processes in the territories.

From the aforementioned map of actors, those direct stakeholders who particularly could receive monetary and non-monetary benefits from payments resulting from the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation were differentiated:

- Native and Afro-descendant peoples: Communities of native and Afro-descendant peoples agglutinated in 23 territories of the RACC and in the AWB Zone.
- Small and medium producers: Located in prioritized areas: Siuna, Mulukuku, Waslala, Cua, San José de Bocay, Wiwilí Jinotega, Wiwilí Nueva Segovia, New Guinea, Rama, La Cruz de Rio Grande, committed to Implement sustainable production practices to reduce deforestation through agroforestry systems, silvopastoral, natural regeneration and commercial reforestation.
- The Autonomous Governments of the North Caribbean Coast, of the South Caribbean Coast, the Coordination of the Development Zone of Upper Wangki and Bocay: They will contribute to the implementation of activities for RE in their regions, strengthen territorial monitoring and verification units of deforestation and forest governance activities.
- National System of Protected Areas SINAP: Strengthen the administration and management activities of protected areas (BOSAWAS and Indio Maíz), to contribute to the reduction of deforestation and degradation in buffer zones of protected areas.

The ER Program includes activities that may restrict access to the use of resources, due to the definition of areas destined for natural regeneration management. This has been analyzed in the

environmental assessment and progress has been made in the preparation of an Involuntary Resettlement Framework that contemplates the preparation of a Resettlement Plan (after the approval of the Program) in cases that are meritorious

Platform for participation at territorial level

The ER Program was prepared on a territorial participation platform composed of three working groups, which has allowed dialogue and consensus with the different protagonists and actors.

The platform is described below:

Working Group I	<p>Composed of representatives of institutions working on issues related to forests and climate change, the coordinators of the governments of the autonomous regions and representatives of GTI.</p> <p>This group defines the strategic orientation and policies and must approve all proposals, for the ER Program, inclusive, before submitting them to the final approval of the President of Nicaragua.</p> <p>The communication of the decisions and recommendations of group I flows to the working group II, through the headlines and minutes of the working sessions. The Executing Unit of the ENDE-REDD + Project of MARENA is responsible for sharing the meeting minutes.</p>
Working Group II	<p>Composed of the technical teams of institutions and governments, is responsible for designing proposals and submitting them to Group I. Its members are technicians of the Program Executing Unit, technical entities of the regional autonomous governments Secretariat of Natural Resources-SERENA), Secretariat of Planning (SEPLAN), regional nodes, the Forestry Advisory Committee in the RACCN, the Natural Resources Commission, and the GTI.</p> <p>This group is also made up of regional liaison teams, made up of representatives of regional governments, together with territorial technicians of the ENDE-REDD + program.</p> <p>The group has been a guarantor of permanent communication with the leaders of territorial governments, communities, mayors, women, youth and social organizations that work in the protection of forests. Communication flows into this team through emails, work sessions and the work minutes they share. In addition, coordination and planning sessions, preparation and review of documents are carried out, according to specific topics.</p>
Working Group III	<p>Consultative space for stakeholders in broad terms and at the local level. Once Group II has prepared proposals, they are submitted to the validation and consultation of the members of Group III, which is composed of community leaders, women, young people, producers, ranchers and environmental organizations that have a presence in the autonomous regions. This group includes people who are not organized in formal terms, but who are related to the actions of an institution have been called, usually they are small and medium producers.</p>

	Communication in this group flows in the workshops and through communication with the field technicians and the leaders of the organizations. The website of ENDE-REDD + represents an important element in this communication process since it is accessible to anyone interested, it contains the help memory of the activities and allows comments, suggestions and complaints.
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In addition to the participation platform of the three working groups, on the Caribbean Coast, participation has been organized by geographical area, with a group II team, in each Autonomous Region and one for Alto Wangki and Bocay.

In the case of the RACCN, due to the extensive territory and the amount of indigenous Territories, four areas have been designated for dialogues and consultations.

Wider information can be found in:

http://www.marena.gob.ni/Enderedd/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Version-Avanzada-Plan-de-Participaci%C3%B3n-de-Partes-Inter_MRQ.pdf

Annex 1 ER Program an Bio-CLIMA alignment

ER Program interventions	Bio-CLIMA Components, sub-components and activities
Strategic Line 1. Forest Conservation and Strategic Line 2. Sustainable intensified production systems	COMPONENT 1: CONSERVING AND PRODUCING FOR LIFE
	<i>Subcomponent 1.1 Land use and management planning for landscape restoration, forest conservation and climate-resilient production systems</i>
	Act. 1.1.1.1 Support small producers (<50 ha) to formulate Land Use-Management Plans with business plans (LUMP-b)
	Act. 1.1.1.2 Support indigenous communities to formulate Territorial Development, Land Use and Plans (TDP), incl. business plans for Sustainable Community Enterprises (SCEs)
	Act. 1.1.1.3 Support middle sized producers (> 50ha) to formulate LUMPs, incl. business plans
	Act. 1.1.1.4 Facilitate celebration and formalize of landscape restoration and forest conservation agreements between MARENA, GTIs and beneficiaries
	<i>Sub-component 1.2 Productive investments in landscape restoration, forest conservation and climate-resilient production systems</i>
	<i>Output 1.2.1 Degraded pasture- and rangeland restored</i>
Intervention 2a: Silvopastoral trusts	Act. 1.2.1.1 Incentivize the restoration of degraded pasture land into climate resilient biodiverse silvopastoral systems by small producers (< 50 ha)
	Act. 1.2.1.2 Incentivize the transformation of degraded pastureland into biodiverse silvopastures by middle to big-sized producers (>50 ha)
Intervention 2b: Agroforestry trusts	Act. 1.2.1.3 Incentivize degraded pastureland/rangeland restoration into biodiverse cocoa agroforests by small producers (< 50 ha)
Intervention 1c. Promotion of natural regeneration and social reforestation crusade	Act. 1.2.1.4 Incentivize degraded land restoration through natural regeneration on slopes above 50% into biodiverse, close to nature planted forests
Intervention 1b: Community forest management (CFM)	Output 1.2.2 Natural forest conserved and sustainably used
	Act. 1.2.2.1 Incentivize the conservation and sustainable (non timber) use of natural forest through TDPs and SCEs in (8) indigenous territories (BOSAWAS core area, Zone 3)
Intervention 1c: Promotion of commercial reforestation	Act. 1.2.2.2 Incentivize sustainable forest management and commercial timber harvesting of natural forest of (5) indigenous territories (Waspam Zone 4)
	Act. 1.2.2.3 Incentivize (through LUMP agreements) the conservation of natural forest outside indigenous territories in BOSAWAS core zone and buffer (Zones 2 and 3)
Strategic Line 4. Institutional enabling conditions	COMPONENT 2: GOOD GOVERNANCE
	<i>Output 2.1 Regional and local environmental authorities and indigenous territory governments (GTIs) strengthened</i>
Intervention 4b: Strengthen local and regional forest and land use monitoring	Act. 2.1.1 Hire new technical, extension and control personnel to work in the project area and indigenous territories
	Act. 2.1.2 Procure material, equipment and vehicles for local institutions
	Act. 2.1.3 Grant permanent budget requirements for logistics, travel, operative expenses and miscellaneous to regional, local environmental authorities and GTIs
Intervention 4a. Harmonization of policies and coordination institutional	<i>Output 2.2 Legal and normative framework up-dated</i>
	Act. 2.2.1 Support analysis and up-dating of forestry, environment and land-use legal and normative framework (national level)
	Act. 2.2.2 Support regional / local environmental authorities to actualize the normative framework

ER Program interventions	Bio-CLIMA Components, sub-components and activities
Intervention 4d. Improved application of policies, laws, regulations and norms	Act. 2.2.3 Support MARENA participatory up-dating of BOSAWAS and Indio Maíz management plans
Intervention 4a. Harmonization of policies and coordination institutional	<i>Output 2.3 Dialogue mechanisms strengthened</i>
	Act. 2.3.1 Strengthen sectoral public-private dialogue at regional and local level
	Act. 2.3.2 Strengthen regional/local planning and coordination of Production, Consumption and Marketing System (SPCC)
Intervention 1a: Improved forest and land use management and governance in ITGs	<i>Output 2.4 Territorial governments and local organizations strengthened</i>
	Act. 2.4.1 Strengthen the indigenous territorial governments (GTIs) in the Caribbean Region
Intervention 3a: Strengthening investment promotion by private or government institutions that promote private investments	Act. 2.4.2 Support the creation and strengthening of local producer organizations, cooperatives and community enterprises
	Act. 2.4.3 Provide legal support to officially formalize producer organizations, cooperatives and community enterprises
Intervention 4e: Increase institutional resources and capacities for forestry and land use management	<i>Output 2.5 Forest use, land-use change control and environmental law enforcement systems strengthened</i>
	Act. 2.5.1 Support the operation of timber tracking and control system (mobile units and fixed posts)
	Act. 2.5.2 Support the operation of deforestation control and forest fire prevention brigades
Intervention 4b: Strengthen local and regional forest and land use monitoring	Act. 2.5.3 Support GTIs and indigenous communities for territorial defense and control (community brigades)
Strategic Line 4. Institutional enabling conditions	COMPONENT 3: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, MITIGATION AND RESTORATION OF DEGRADED LANDSCAPES
	<i>Subcomponent 3.1 Capacity development</i>
Intervention 4e: Increase institutional resources and capacities for forestry and land use management	<i>Output 3.1.1 Capacities of technical personnel, extension workers and promoters strengthened</i>
	Act. 3.1.1.1 Train technicians and extensionists in participatory land use planning instruments (LUMP-n, TDPs) for landscape restoration and forest conservation
	Act. 3.1.1.2 Train stakeholders to use the sectoral legal and normative framework
	Act. 3.1.1.3 Train technicians and extensionists to implement Bio-CLIMAs Productive Landscape Restoration / Conservation Models
Intervention 3a: Strengthening investment promotion by private or government institutions that promote private investments	<i>Output 3.1.2 Producers capacities strengthened</i>
	Act. 3.1.2.1 Provide organizational, management, financial and marketing training to members of cooperatives and producer organizations
	Act. 3.1.2.2 Train producers in LUMP and Productive Landscape Restoration Models through Farmer Field Schools
Strategic Line 4. Institutional enabling conditions Intervention 4b: Strengthen local and regional forest and land use monitoring	<i>Subcomponent 3.2 Tools and instrument development</i>
	<i>Output 3.2.1 Information systems for climate smart sustainable development, landscape restoration and forest conservation</i>
	Act. 3.2.1.1 Set up /strengthen a deforestation and forest fires early-warning system
	Act. 3.2.1.2 Modernize and expand the tracking system for forest products

ER Program interventions	Bio-CLIMA Components, sub-components and activities
Intervention 4c. Improve gathering, use and dissemination of information	Act. 3.2.1.3 Support monitoring of land use and land use change, deforestation and land/forest degradation
	Act. 3.2.1.4 Install and monitor permanent plots within the National Forest Inventory
	Act. 3.2.1.5 Monitor biodiversity indicator species in 10% of plots of the National Forest Inventory
	Act. 3.2.1.6 Monitor CC adaptation/mitigation and biodiversity impact of implementation of land use planning tools and productive landscape restoration and forest conservation models
	Act. 3.2.1.7 Monitor climate, hydro meteorological and pest risk phenomena, inform and emit alerts
	<i>Subcomponent 3.3 Development of public awareness</i>
	<i>Output 3.2.1 The Public is more aware of the need for climate change adaptation, mitigation, landscape restoration and forest conservation</i>
	Act. 3.3.3.1 Develop and roll-out a public communication strategy
	Act. 3.3.3.2 Undertake environmental education in local schools and communities
	COMPONENT 4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT
	<i>Output 4.1 Project Management Unit (PMU) in operation</i>
	Act. 4.1.1 Set-up and operate the PMU
	Act. 4.1.1 Strengthen MEFCCA/MARENA project oversight and steering capacities
	<i>Output 4.2 Project M&E and reporting system implemented</i>
	Act. 4.2.1 Set-up the project monitoring, evaluation and reporting system
	Act. 4.2.2 Systematize findings and lessons learnt and communicate project results
	Act. 4.2.3 Supervise and evaluate project implementation